Potential field data and 3D modelling

Jörg Ebbing Geological Survey of Norway (NGU)

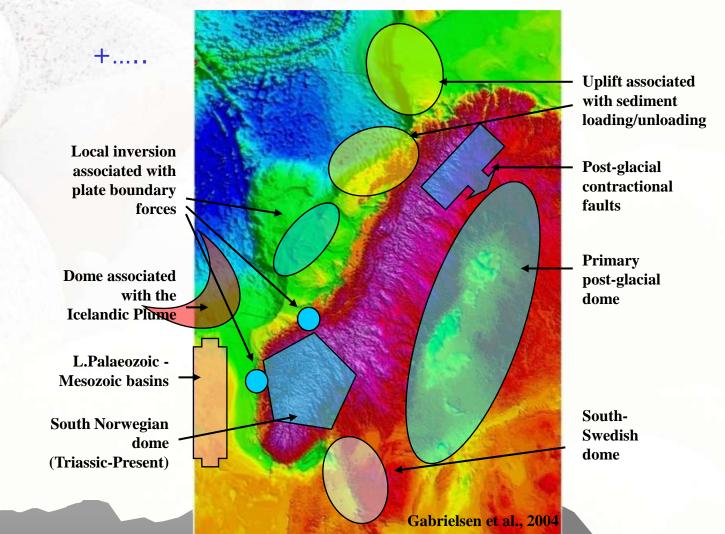
TopoScandiaDeep kick-off meeting

Haraldvangen – 21-22 January 2009.

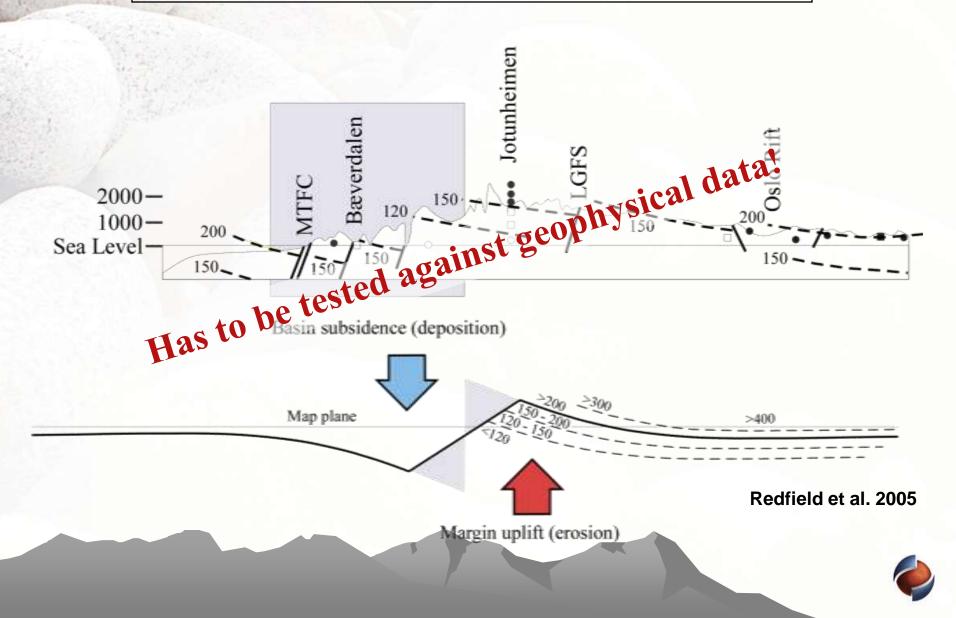


Origin of mountains: uplift

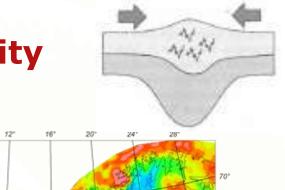
Remnants of Caledonian orogeny

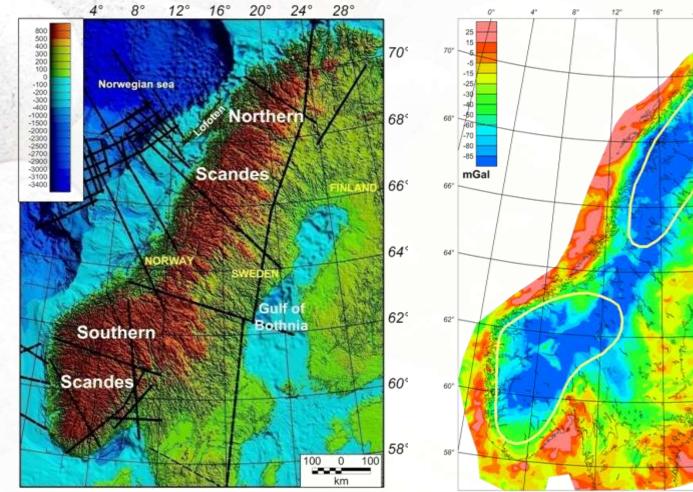


Flexure **Rift shoulder concept**



Topography and gravity





Topography/bathymetry compilation: Dehls et al. 2000 Gravity map as compiled by: Skilbrei et al. (2000), Korhonen et al. (2002)

16



62'

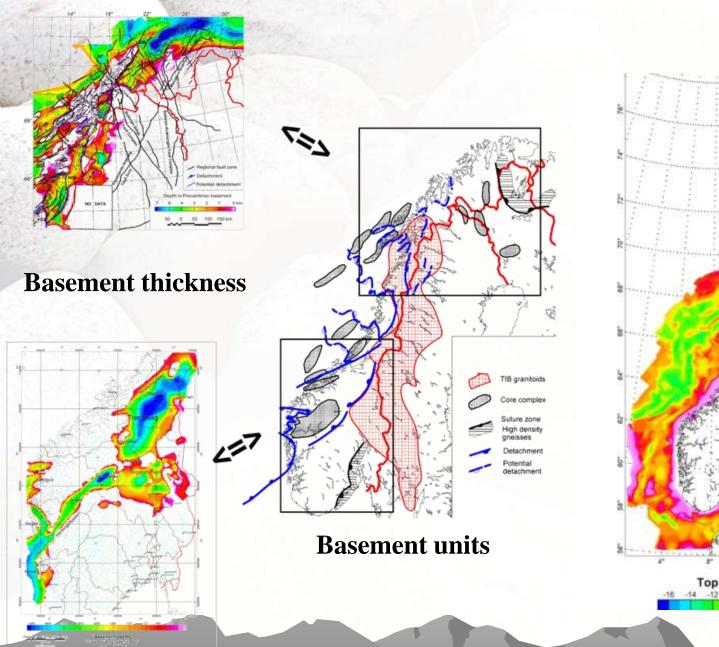
60'

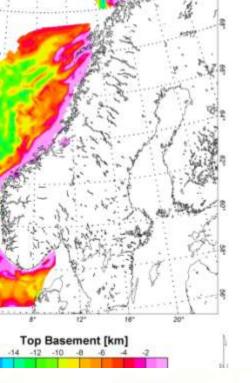
\$0000

24"

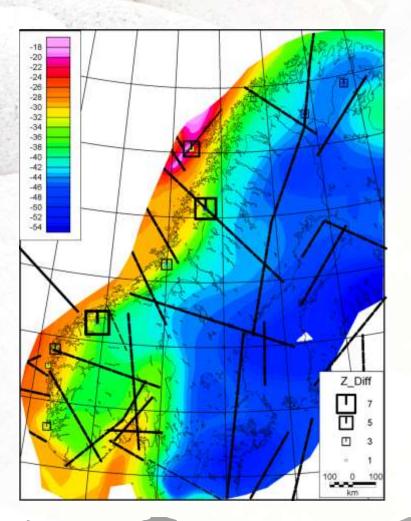
100000

20°

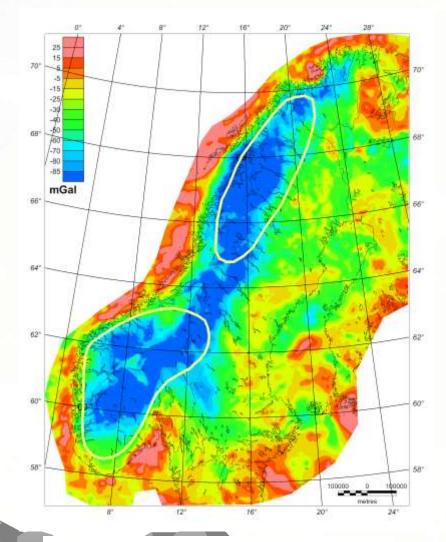




Seismic and gravity studies



Seismic Moho depth after Kinck et al. 1993, Mjelde et al. 1998, Olesen et al. 2002



Gravity map as compiled by: Skilbrei et al. (2000), Korhonen et al. (2002)

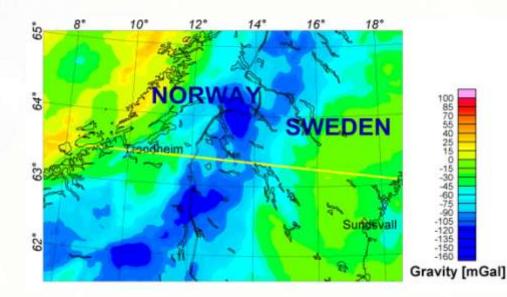


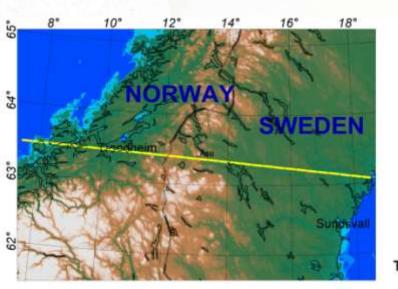
Integration of data

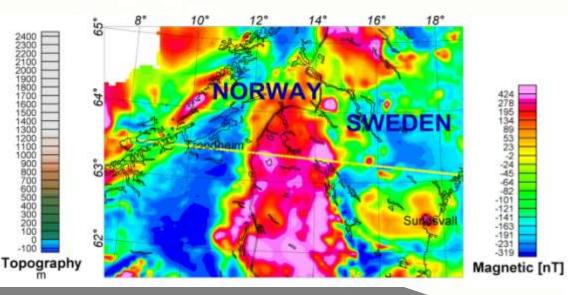
Profile is crossing the Central Scandes and the TIB granitoids

Reflection seismic data available from Schmidt (2000)

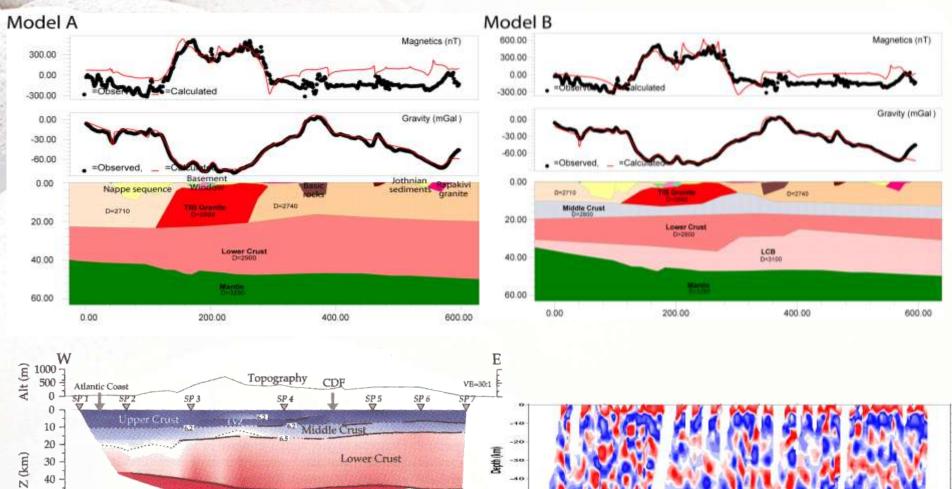
Receiver functions from SCANLIPS







2 alternative models for the **CABLES** line



-40

-50

-60-50

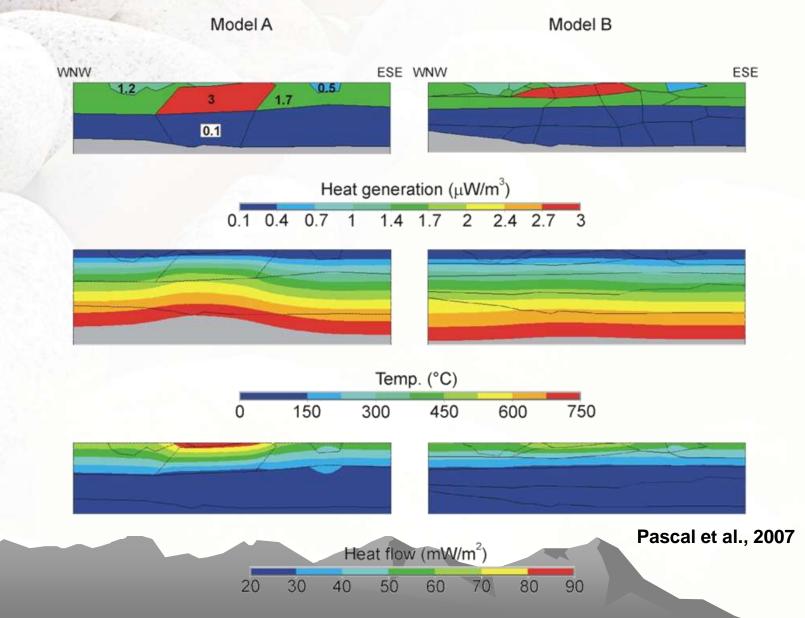
Schmidt 2000

VE=2:1

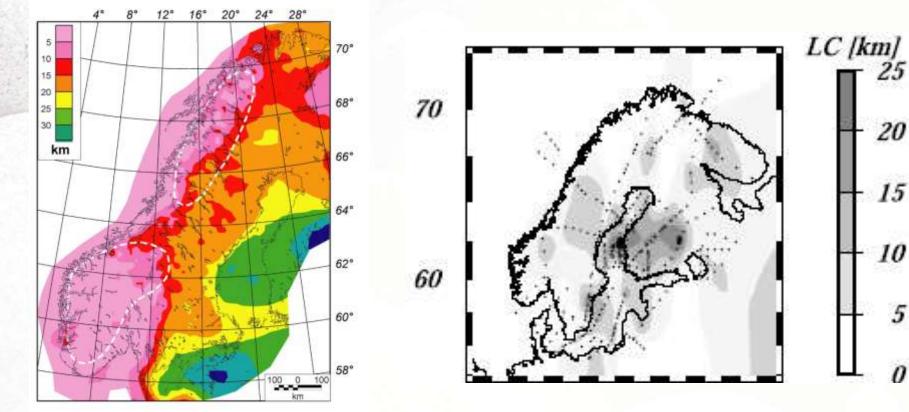
3 16 63 33.59.63 Distance (km)

4 19 40

Implications of crustal structure for temperature field

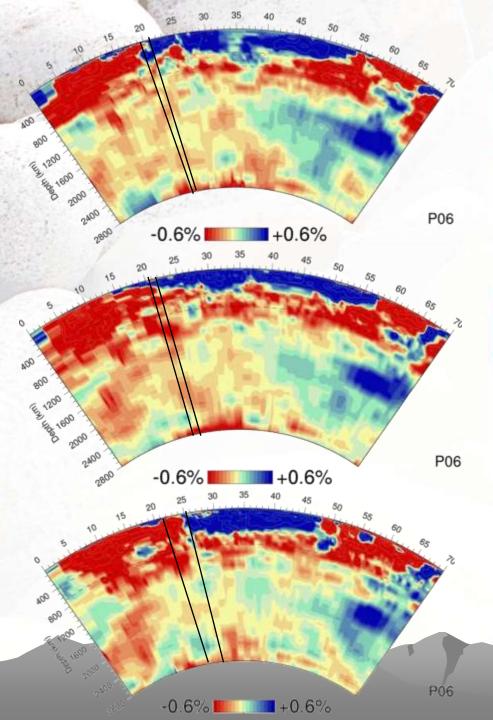


3D modelling

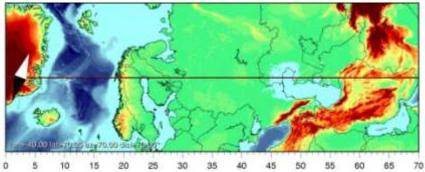


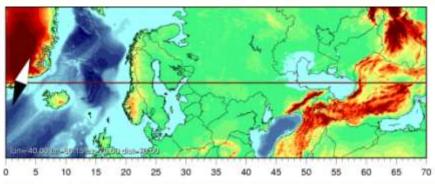
Isostatic high-density lower crust Seismic high-velocity lower crust (Perez-Gussinye et al. 2004)

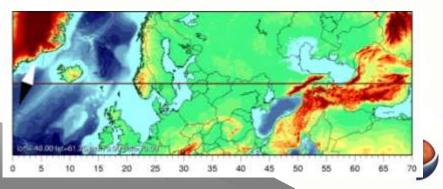




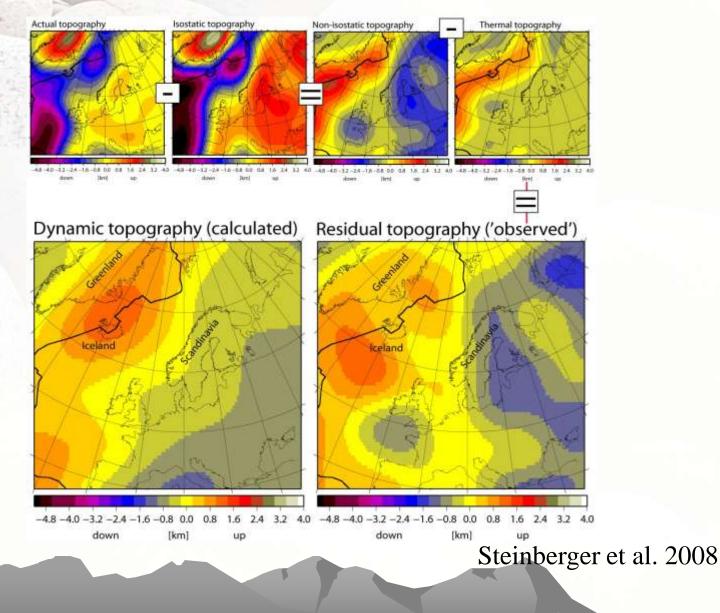
Wim Spakman 2008







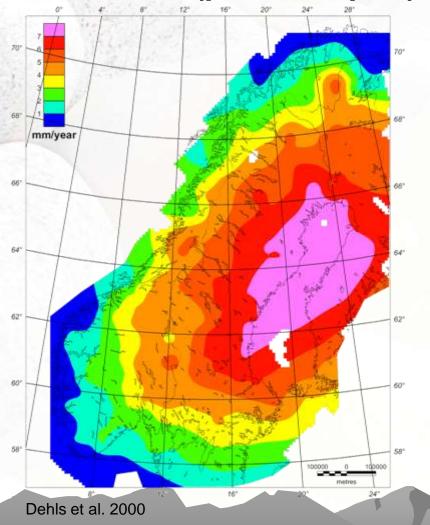
3D modelling in space and time





Present uplift

Vertical (present uplift)





Present uplift component (>1 mm/yr) not explained by glacial isostasy after Fjeldskaar et al. 2000



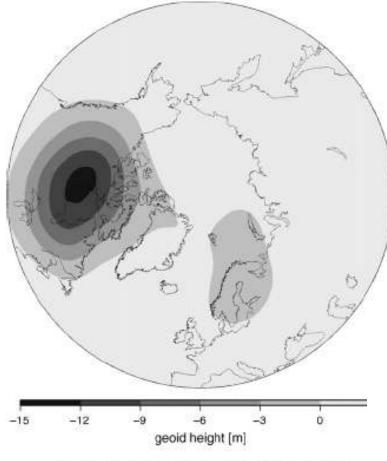
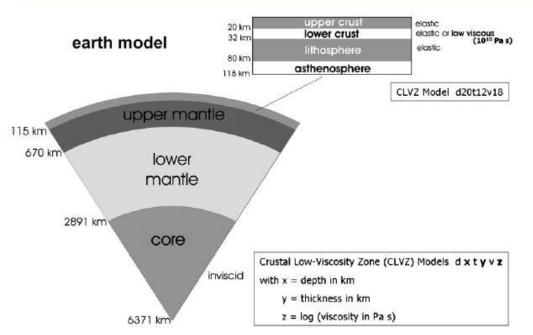
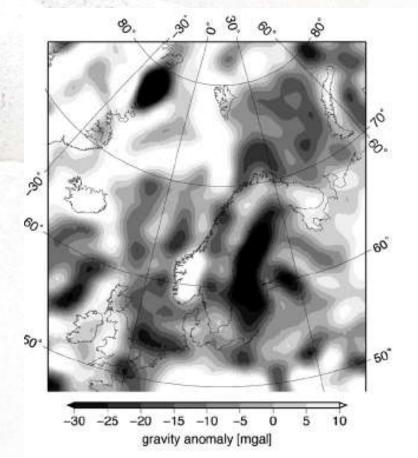


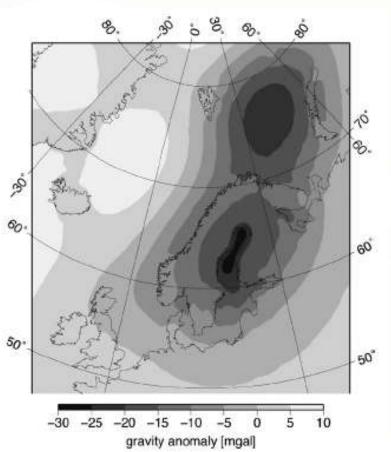
Fig. 6. Total GIA-induced geoid height remaining at present,

Vermeersen & Schottmann 2008



Gravity effect of glacial isostatic adustment (GIA)





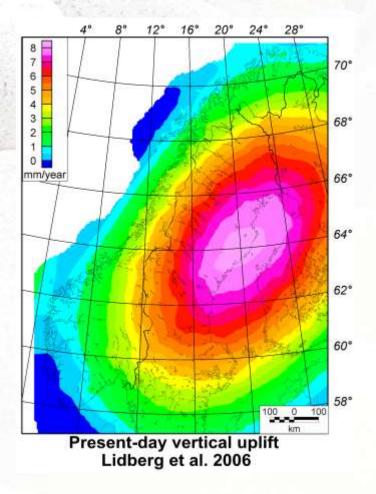
GIA gravity



Vermeersen & Schottmann 2008

Observed free-air gravity

New models for uplift and geoid



EGM 2008

Complete to spherical harmonic degree and order 2159, and contains coefficients extending to degree 2190 and order 2159





3D lithospheric model will be established

GIA models can be coupled with 3D lithospheric models

Tomography model allow to estimate effect of dynamic topography

Residual topography will allow testing of geological/structural concepts